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## WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1853.

The following named gentlemen are authorized agents for the sale of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston:

John J. Bates, 43 Beekman street, New York.  
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## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have been repeatedly solicited to issue a monthly, for gratuitous distribution by clubs and individuals interested in the spread of Free Democratic Principles. The time has come for undertaking such a work. If we intend to obtain the control of the Government, we must get the people on our side; but we cannot do this without convincing them that we are right. What they need is Light, and this we intend to give in our *FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE*. It will not be a newspaper, or take the place of any Free Soil newspaper; it will not be furnished except to single subscribers. The object is to supply a document, monthly, full of facts and arguments, available for reference, and calculated to make converts to the cause of Free Democracy. And, as we consider the support of the State or local Anti-Slavery papers vital, we shall keep standing, in each number, their titles, places of publication, terms, &c., so that new adherents to the Party may know where to supply themselves regularly with newspapers of kindred principles.

Every individual has his field of labor—every club has its town, district, or county. They will be glad to secure a document, every month, to circulate among those disposed to inquire into the principles and policy of the Free Democratic movement. We ask their aid in obtaining a hundred thousand readers for the *"Facts for the People."*

## PROSPECTUS OF FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

On the 1st of June next, we shall commence the publication of *FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE*, a monthly, designed for preservation as a document for reference, or for general circulation, as a Free Democratic missionary, especially among those not yet familiar with the Anti-Slavery movement. It will be composed chiefly of articles from the *National Era*, adapted particularly to the purpose named.

Each number will contain eight pages, and be printed on good paper, of the size of the Congressional Globe, in quarto form, suitable for binding.

It will be furnished at the following rates, by the year, twelve numbers constituting a volume:

6 copies for . . . \$1.00  
20 copies for . . . 3.00  
100 copies for . . . 12.00

Any person or club may, in this way, by sending \$12, supply Anti-Slavery reading every month, for a whole year, to one hundred readers.

All payments must be in advance.

As we wish to begin on the first of June next, and be able to supply the demand for the first number, orders should be sent in immediately.

P. S. Editors of newspapers favorable to the foregoing will entitle themselves to six copies of the monthly, by publishing the Prospectus, and directing attention to it.

## "MARK SUTHERLAND"

Having come introduced correspondents or contributors to the public, we generally leave them to speak for themselves; and for this reason we have hitherto said nothing of the story of Mrs. Southworth, now in course of publication in the *Era*. It is due to her name to state, that from every quarter we are receiving assurances of the deep interest she has excited. The work has begun, indeed, to awaken attention in England; a well known publishing firm in England has lately written to Mrs. Southworth, proposing an arrangement to her by which she may receive the benefit of a copyright for the publication in that country.

## FAMILIAR LETTERS FROM CUBA, JAMAICA, AND HAYTI.

We have lately secured the services of a most intelligent and agreeable correspondent, who has engaged to write us a series of letters from Cuba, Hayti, and Jamaica. We have already published two letters from him, not intended specially for the *Era*; and in this number will be found another, full of instruction, and highly descriptive. The ease and grace of the writer will attract general attention.

## LAW RELATING TO FREE COLORED PERSONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Republic says—  
Upon the advent of Mr. Maury in the office of Mayor of Washington, he determined upon the enforcement of the corporation ordinances relating to free negroes; and in one case where the party was fined, an appeal to the Circuit Court was taken by the defendant, in order to test the power of the corporation to enact and enforce such a law.

The defendant below was Isaac N. Cary, a most respectable and orderly free man of color, and he was fined by the Justice of the Peace ten dollars, under the following provision of the 6th section of the city ordinance, of the 31st May, 1837:

"No free black or mulatto person shall be allowed to go at large through the city of Washington, at a later hour than ten o'clock at night, without a pass from a Justice of the Peace, or a respectable citizen." &c., &c.

Cary was fined for being out after ten o'clock at night without a pass, &c., and appealed. The case was fully argued before the court upon the law (the facts being admitted) by Mr. Carlisle for the corporation, and Messrs. Lenox and Ratcliffe for the appellant.

Subsequently, his honor Judge Denio delivered the written opinion of the court, affirming the judgment.

The whole of the section of the act, from which a part is quoted by the *Republic*, is as follows:

"No free black or mulatto person shall be permitted to go at large through the city of Washington, at a later hour than ten o'clock at night, excepting such free black or mulatto persons as have a pass from some Justice of

the Peace or respectable citizen, or be engaged in driving a cart, wagon, or other carriage; and any free person of color offending against the provisions of this section, shall, on conviction thereof before a Justice of the Peace, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten dollars; and all such offenders may be confined in a lock-up house till the following morning.

Provided, however, That nothing herein contained shall be made to apply to any person of color passing peaceably through the streets or from any meeting-house or place of worship, nor to any person of color sent on an errand by the owner or employer."

The Judge assumed that the law of Congress authorized the Corporation to pass such an act, and he did not seem to regard it as oppressive.

No valid reason can be offered in support of the act. To colored people driving carts, wagons, or carriages, going to or returning from a place of worship, or sent on errands by their employers, it does not apply. But, if a colored man, visiting at a neighbor's, or detained in business, or for his own pleasure, or in search of a physician for a sick wife or child, is caught walking the streets after ten o'clock at night, he is liable to arrest and fine. Is this necessary for the safety or convenience of the community? Not at all. No one apprehends any more danger from a colored man in the streets after ten o'clock, than from a white man; besides, another part of the same act makes provision for the suppression of any "idle, disorderly, or tumultuous assemblage of negroes" at any time; and the ordinary police power is all sufficient for the arrest of any one, white or black, who may be detected in unlawful or suspicious movements. To prohibit, therefore, a free colored person from walking the streets after ten o'clock, peaceably and in an orderly manner, is not necessary to any purpose of good government, and is a wanton exercise of power. As there is no valid reason for it, it is degrading and oppressive—degrading, because it presumes evil intent from an innocent act, simply because it is the act of a person of color; oppressive, because it fetters without reasonable cause the liberty of a whole class of persons, simply because they are not white. In some cases, its operation is cruel. "No reputable or orderly free colored man," the Judge presumes, "would be denied a pass from a Justice of the Peace or a respectable white neighbor, on any necessary occasion which called him from home after ten o'clock." A colored man has a sick wife or child. A Justice of the Peace is nowhere in his neighborhood. Respectable white people may live a square or two off, and at all events may not wish to be aroused from their slumbers at midnight to hunt up pen, ink, and paper, to sign a pass; and the signers might, after all, be unknown to the watch. Before he can procure a pass, he may be seized and carried to the lock-up; and ere the morning break, his poor wife or child may be beyond the reach of medical aid.

The act is wanton, degrading, oppressive, inhuman. Let it be repealed. The community will suffer no detriment. Few people, white or black, walk the streets after ten o'clock, except for some good reason. The presumption, when you see a man walking after that hour, is that he has some lawful object in view. If he has not, his movements will soon betray him, and a vigilant police disposes of him.

YOUNG AMERICA AND YOUNG ENGLAND.

The Washington *Union* complains bitterly of the revival of Anti-Slavery sentiment in England. It assumes that the English people of all classes are organizing plans to promote the abolition of slavery in the United States. Their discussions and movements in relation to this subject it regards as evincing a deep-seated hostility to our institutions and to our Union. It styles them impertinent, intermeddlers, fools, fanatics, incendiaries.

Well, what will you do about it, oh, indignant patriot? Do you not recognize the right of the English people to think and speak and write as they please? Do you deny the liberty of speech and of the press? Do you wish the British Government to do what your own cannot—put down freedom of discussion and prevent the assembling of the people together to deliberate and give expression to their opinions? Or do you deem this general opposition to slavery by the English press and people a just cause of war against the English Government? Would you have Congress declare war against England because half a million of the women of that country have sent an Anti-Slavery letter to their sisters in this country? Or because Uncle Tom's Cabin is admired, and its author honored by Lady Shaftsbury and her aristocratic associates?

"Young America" is just waking up in England. "Young America," you know, is a violent intermeddler; he takes the world under his supervision, and proposes to bring all parts of it under the Law of Progress. Does not "Young America" curse Nicholas, and sneer at Napoleon, and abuse Victoria? Does he not claim the right to control Central America, and annex Cuba, and eject Europe from this continent, and put down thrones and principalities, and redress the wrongs of the people in the Old World? How long since he had an extensive system of affiliated associations in this country, organized with a view to aid the Irish in a revolt against the English Government, and in effecting a repeal of the union between the two islands? How long since he blazed with indignation at the attempt to sign a peace with "patriotic" who got up armed expeditions in this country to assist Cuba? And does not Young America now sustain leagues whose object is to stir up dissatisfaction among the Creoles in that island, and embolden them to revolt against the Spanish Crown?

With what face can this *Union*, which has given countenance to "Young America" in all his progressive aspirations and projects, proclaim war upon the women of England for sending letters to their American sisters in regard to slavery?

"Young America" denounces English Despotism. "Young England" bewails American Despotism. "Young America" is no intermeddler—he does what he has a perfect right to do—but "Young England" is decidedly impertinent, officious, in fact, fanatical and abominable!

Men are brethren, however divided by mountains and oceans. This Truth is recognized pre-eminently by the civilization of modern times, and modern art has given it a practical bearing, by annihilating distance, facilitating intercourse, and identifying interests. Japan denies it, and so does the *Union*. What is Christianity practically but an endorsement of this Truth? What are our Missionary Societies, Bible Societies, Peace Societies, Anti-Slavery Societies, World's Fairs, but the offering of this Truth? What was Mr. Webster's declaration to Bozengrass, of the right of the world to interfere to suppress wanton cruelty in a war between two nations—what, his Holinessman letter, asserting the just claims of Democracy—what, the instruction of Mr. Clayton, when Secretary of State, to Mr. Mann, in relation to the contest in Hungary—what, the speech of Mr. Webster, in favor of Hungarian Liberty, at the Kosuth banquet in Washington—what, the popular demonstration in this country, of sympathy, with Poland, and Greece, and France, and Hungary,

and Italy, struggled for Freedom—what, the eloquence of the lamented Clay in behalf of the South American Republics, when striving for their new-born independence—what, emanations from this great Truth, and evidences of its power?

The *Union*, in its denunciations of the Anti-Slavery movement in Great Britain, sets itself against the civilization of the age, repudiates the fundamental idea of Progress, rebukes the noblest patriotism of this country, and gives its sanction to the principle and policy of national isolation, as recognized by Japan, a country which "Young America" has resolved shall be brought within the circle of international affluence and sympathy.

"Young America" must forewear all its principles, or gracefully recognize the right of the Old World to protest against the wrong institutions of the New—just as the New World claims the right to protest against the wrong institutions of the Old.

## For the National Era.

## THE HERO.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

"Oh! for a knight like Bayard,  
Without reproach or fear!  
My light glove on his casque of steel,  
My love-knot on his spear!"

"Oh! for the white plume floating  
So sun-darting o'er his helmet;  
The lion heart in battle,  
The woman's heart in love!"

"Oh! that man once more were manly,  
Woman's pride, and not her scorn;  
That once more the pale young mother  
Dared to boast, 'a man is born!'"

"But, now life's dullest current  
So sun-darting o'er his helmet;  
No tall, heroic manhood  
The level dulness breaks."

"Oh! for a knight like Bayard,  
Without reproach or fear!  
My light glove on his casque of steel,  
My love-knot on his spear!"

Then I said, my own heart throbbing  
To the time her proud pulses beat,  
"Life hath its regal nature yet—  
True, tender, brave, and sweet!"

"Smile not, fair unbeliever!  
One man, at least, I know  
Who might wear the crest of Bayard,  
Or Sidney's plume of snow."

"Once, when over purple mountains  
Died away the Ocean sea,  
And the far Cyprian ranges  
Faded and darkened, one by one—  
"Fall the Turk, a bolt of thunder,  
Cleaving all the quiet sky,  
And against the sharp steel lightning  
Stood the Sultan's bow to die."

"Woe for the weak and halting;  
The crescent bladed behind  
A curving line of sabres,  
Like fire before the wind!"

"Last to fly and first to rally  
Rode he of whom I speak,  
When, galloping in his bride-path  
Sank down a wounded Greek,  
"With the rich Arabian costume,  
Wet with many a gleaming stain,  
Gazing on dead and sky as one  
Who might not gaze again!"

"He looked forward to the mountains,  
Back on foes that never spare,  
Then sang him from his saddle,  
And placed the stranger there."

"'Allah! hu!' Through flashing sabres,  
Through a stormy hail of lead,  
The good Thessalian charger  
Upr the slopes of olive shed."

"Not spurred the turbaned riders;  
He almost felt their breath,  
When a mountain stream rolled darkly down  
Between the hills and death."

"One brave and manful struggle—  
He gained the solid land,  
And the cover of the mountains  
And the crinoline of his hand!"

"It was very great and noble;  
"Said the moist-eyed listener then,  
"But one brave deed makes no hero;  
Tell me who he is, and he'll be!"

"Still a brave and generous manhood,  
Still an honor without stain,  
In the prison-cell of Spielberg,  
By the barbed wire of Spain."

"But dream not helm and harness  
Are words of vain true;  
Foes had stern tests of manhood  
Than battle ever knew."

"With the Plague angel wrestling  
For the secret of his wrath,  
That from Geneva to the Nile  
Had marked with graves his path."

"Wouldst I know him now? Behold him,  
The cadence of the blow,  
Giving the dumb in language,  
The first cry a mind."

"Walking his round of duty  
Serenely day by day,  
From every side the burden of labor  
And childhood's heart of play."

"True as the knights of story,  
Sir Lancelot and his peers,  
Brave in his calm endurance  
As they in tilt of spears."

"As waves in still water,  
As stars in moonlit sky,  
All that wakes to noble action  
In his noon of calmness lies."

"Wherever outraged Nature  
Has word or deed of stain,  
Wherever struggles labor,  
Wherever groans a slave—  
"Wherever rise the peoples,  
Wherever sink in thrones,  
The throbbing heart of Freedom finds  
An answer in his own."

"Knight of a better era,  
Without reproach or fear!  
Said I not well that Bayard  
And Sidney still are here!"

## THE CENTRAL ORGAN OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The editors of the Washington *Union* having been elected printers to Congress, and claiming to conduct the Central Organ of the National Democracy, are proving their admirable fitness for both offices, by daily defenses of Slavery, and denunciations of its opponents. In this way they manifest their intense nationality and democracy.

We also observe, that while they indignantly repudiate English interference with the Slavery Question, it is only when such interference is on the side of Freedom. English interference for Slavery, they hail with exultation. Let but an article against Abolition appear in the columns of the London *Times*, and it is sure to re-appear in the *Union*. The other day, in an editorial two columns long it presented the substance of some letters in favor of Slavery, by an Englishman named Ansted, who seemed to be enchanted with the beauties of the patriarchal system. The *Union* intimates that could such letters but determine the sentiment of England, "the entire cordial between the two countries would not be disturbed." Foreign intermeddling, then, is deprecated by the *Union* only when it is against Slavery. But if all the newspapers and reviews of England could be enlisted on the side of Slavery, what sweet fraternal feeling would spring up between John Bull and Brother Jonathan!

## DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

There are Whigs throughout the country, acting from the force of habit, who still seem to think that there is a Whig organization. We have seen them lately battling in Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts; in the municipal elections in New York, and elsewhere, they are running their candidates; and in Tennessee, and several Southern States, they manifest a purpose to keep up their organization. The *New York Tribune* discourages these movements. It considers the Whig party "not only defeated, but undone;" counsels it to submit to the doom, and resolve itself into its original elements, on the ground that Whigs, acting simply as Americans, individually, can accomplish a great deal more good than in association as a distinct party.

Meanwhile, the Free or Independent Democrats are busily at work, regarding themselves as a growing party. The increase of their vote in New Hampshire, from 6,400 this fall to 8,200 this spring, they view as a most encouraging indication. Connecticut, too, which gave Hale three thousand votes last fall, gives Gillette, this spring, for Governor, between eight and nine thousand. This increase, caused in part by the Temperance excitement, shows what a vote the Independent Democracy may command, when people begin to expect to accomplish something by voting.

In Ohio, the party is in earnest. Mr. Lewis, its gubernatorial candidate, has taken the field with his accustomed energy, and there is no ready why the friends of freedom there may not be at least the second party, and hold the balance of power in the Legislature.

In Indiana, they are organizing Independent Democratic clubs, with a view to systematic and continuous action upon the public mind; and in Pennsylvania, Maine, and Wisconsin, State Conventions have been called.

In Michigan, the Independent or Free Democracy elects supervisors in the counties of Kalamazoo, Jackson, Calhoun, and Branch; in Illinois they are holding spirited indignation meetings, all over the State, against the late Slave Act of the Legislature; in Ohio they have chosen their candidate for mayor, in Granville, by a majority of forty-two over the Whigs, and five over the Democrats; and their township ticket in Elvira; in Wisconsin, at Kosciusko, they have elected their candidate for mayor, C. S. Choles, and in Illinois they have succeeded in several township elections.

Mr. Buchanan, lately appointed Minister to England, a Power which is supposed to entertain views in relation to Cuba somewhat adverse to those of our Government, conducted the correspondence in which Mr. Sanders was instructed to offer \$100,000 for the purchase of that island. He is known to be in favor of its acquisition. Mr. Soule stands committed to the policy of annexation, not by purchase, for against this he protested, but by some kind of arrangement which shall appear to the interest, without offending the pride, of Spain. He is appointed Minister to Madrid, much to the vexation of the Spanish Minister at Washington; and the *Tribune* states, "on unquestionable authority," that he has declared that he would not accept the mission, unless "he were allotted full power to negotiate for the acquisition of the island." So this annexation scheme is to constitute a leading measure of the Administration.

Southern papers quote our testimony to the soundness of Mr. Marcy on the Slavery Question as absolutely conclusive. Mr. Marcy claims, if we understand him, to have laid the slave-holding States under special obligations. Without his efforts, there would have been no re-union between the *Hunkers* and *Barnburners* in New York; without the re-union, the *Barnburners*, whom he acknowledges to be by far the more powerful and truly Democratic section of the New York Democracy, would have led off in the organization of a Democratic party at the North, on the basis of the Buffalo Platform, which would have been perfectly irresistible. The prevention of this he claims as his special work, for which he is entitled to the peculiar gratitude and confidence of slaveholders.

Mr. McClelland, Secretary of the Interior, was a Wilmut Provisor man, during the agitation of the questions of Territorial Freedom. When the Three Million bill was under discussion in the House of Representatives, February 13, 1847, he said:

"Gentlemen inquire what authority we have to exclude their property from this Territory. The answer is easily given: we do not attempt it. Slaves, in the contemplation of the Constitution, are not property, but persons. The authority for excluding aliens and free blacks applies, as well as to slaves. We have the power of prohibiting any persons, and classes of persons, from entering the Territory. That slaves are not property or merchandise may be considered as fully settled."

"Upon California we ought, and in all probability will have, and it should be free. Besides, other considerations it is far better adapted to the pursuits of Northern men than to slave labor. Then why exclude free labor? Admit the slave, and you expel the free laborer; for it is folly to think that our Northern men will emigrate to the most inviting territory in the world, where they know they will be compelled to labor side by side with the slave."

His vote is also recorded in the affirmative, in support of the amendment, commonly known as the Wilmut Proviso, moved by Mr. Wilmut, to the Three Million bill. We always regarded him, when he was in Congress, as a sincere and consistent opponent of Slavery, and slavery extension, and we have never seen any vote or word of his, indicating a retraction of the views he then held. Why did Mr. Pierce appoint him? Mr. McClelland was the special friend of Mr. Cass, but he supported and voted for General Pierce; and this the General accepts as proof conclusive of his genuine National Democracy.

The Virginia Legislature, before adjourning, passed a bill, appropriating \$42,000, to be applied to removing free colored persons from the State to Liberia, providing that a portion of it shall be raised by a poll-tax of one dollar on free colored males, and a tax on seals attached to registers of freedom; in other words, compelling the poor to contribute to the expenses of their banishment.

The Legislature of New York, having continued its session till the period beyond which the members could receive no *per diem*, adjourned, although the important business before it was undisposed of. According to an announcement, the Governor immediately called an extra session, so that the business may be attended to. Members of course receive their *per diem* through an extra session. Patriotism has no idea of work without pay.

The Canadian Parliament, anticipating the favorable action of Congress on the Reciprocity question, is about reducing the Tariff on various American articles.

The San Juan difficulty has been amicably settled; and the Mexican Government has ratified a treaty, granting the right of way to citizens of this country for a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. So the clouds are passing away on our Southern border.

The South Side (Va.) Democrat devotes a long article to the subject of Cuban annexation, urging the measure strongly and hopefully, with full confidence in the policy of General Pierce. It ridicules the idea that the sugar

planters of Louisiana can be injured by the competition to which such a measure would subject them, quoting from De Bow's Review to show that the Louisiana sugar is superior to the Cuban in quality, richness, and relative quantity. But were this not the fact, the Democracy would know with what decency a measure that would add so greatly to Southern Power.

The National Democrat, of New York, says that "General Dix not only accepts the Fugitive Slave Law, but has publicly advocated it as a fair and necessary compromise." If he has done so, the speech can be of course reproduced. We have never seen it: why does not the Democrat quote the thing in black and white? Until this be done, we shall regard its statement as apocryphal.

A new road has been discovered to California, of which Col. Miles, 2d infantry of United States, now in New Mexico, says: "A new pass has been discovered from Albuquerque, 75 miles from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to San Francisco, California, a journey of twenty-five days for loaded wagons." He proposes that the troops open the road and locate four posts on it. It is on the direct line from Fort Smith.

Immediately after the destruction of the Ursuline Convent in Massachusetts, a law was passed to provide remuneration for losses sustained thereafter by similar acts of violence. From time to time it has been proposed to remunerate the owners of the Convent, but the fact that a special provision of this *ex post facto* charter might be used as an inconvenient precedent, has restrained the Legislature. During the present session an act of relief passed to a third reading, however, but it has just been defeated in the House, in consequence of being encumbered with several amendments, making provision for similar acts of past violence. This is greatly to be regretted. The State owes protection to the citizen, and redress of injuries inflicted upon him, in defiance of its laws.

Carval is operating again on our Southern frontier. He is evidently encouraged by some of our own people. He intrigued with the Texas Rangers before their discharge, so that they were no sooner out of service than they enrolled themselves under his banner, and about fifty of them, under a Major Nolan, from the American side, lately made a descent upon Reynosa, and strung up the Alcade until he consented to make them a contribution.

Our Government ought to put a stop to these piratical proceedings; they disgrace the country, and naturally embitter the Mexicans against us.

The Rev. John Angell James has not got his eyes open to the Anti-Slavery tendencies of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, so piously bewailed by the *New York Observer*. In a beautiful letter to Mrs. Stowe, complimenting her work, he says: "You have taught the world by a new lesson how man is to be reformed and governed, even when sunk, by oppression and by crime, into the lowest depth of degradation, by the omnipotence of God."

The Paris correspondent of the *New Orleans (La.) Christian Advocate*, also says in a letter dated February 26th, "Whatever be the opinion on slavery, it will be acknowledged that this work has done one good in France, viz: it has awakened a desire in many minds to read the Bible. Colporteurs have reported lately that the question has been put to them whether their Bibles were the same as Uncle Tom's, and when the affirmative answer has been given, the Bible has been bought at once."

The Nashville *True Whig* is delighted with our comments upon the proceedings of the three conventions of Ohio—Democratic, Independent Democratic, and Whig—and points to the conservative ground assumed by the Whig party of Ohio, as an example to the Whigs of Tennessee, and encouragement to them to maintain their position. It dreams the "Free Soil" affinities of the Democracy of the North.

The Washington correspondent of the *South Side (Va.) Democrat*, a warm Pierce paper, says that the declaration of Mr. Dickinson of New York to the Collectors of New York was the result of a belief on his part, and that of his friends, that he has now a fair prospect of a Presidential nomination in 1856—hence their anxiety to keep up the discussions in New York State, so as to maintain his prominence before the South.

The Richmond (Va.) *Examiner* in its passion for throwing stones, sometimes hits its friends. Referring to Charles Beecher's report on the subject of "Spiritual Rappings," it says—

"An old proverb declares that birds of a feather flock together; and though it does not always follow that a man who is a fool on one subject is invariably a fool on all others, yet it more frequently the case than otherwise. Certainly it is, when a man is seen to give a ready and credulous ear to one new fangled absurdity, he will be exceedingly apt to do so in favor of all others."

It ought to be known that when the Rappers were here during the session of Congress, the gentlemen most profoundly interested in their exercises were generally from the South. The chirality of South Carolina were specially favored with communications, holding high converse with Calhoun, Hayne, and other departed heroes.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* is tickled at the idea of the disappointment the English people will feel on seeing Mrs. Stowe. It is mightily consoled at being informed that she is "a very plain, sober, vulgar-looking woman, with a long peaked nose, through which the speaker's abomination in the eyes and ears of all civilized people." The redoubtable gallery of these papers is equal to their nice criticism. Uncle Tom's Cabin has suffered as much from the one as its author is likely to be disturbed by the other.

Father Gavazzi is denounced by the *New York Courier & Inquirer* for assailing Pope, and Mrs. Stowe for assailing Slavery. Both, it contends, do no good, but much harm—the one by fanning the flames of sectional excitement, the other by aggravating sectarian prejudice; and both, it is sure, only strengthen what they assail. The philosophy of the *Courier* is, that the only right way to remove an evil, or reform an abuse, is to let it alone; that the surest way to spread light is to put it under a bush; that if you would put a stop to any wrong thing, you must never oppose it; that to do nothing is the true secret of the world's progress. To expose the abuses of Pope is to aggravate them; to denounce the wrongs of Slavery is to perpetuate them; to proclaim the woes of Intemperance is to spread them; to war against a corrupt Government is to strengthen it; to preach Truth anywhere, in any form, against Error, is to perpetuate the latter, and injure the former. Who can doubt the wisdom of such a teacher?

The Washington *Union* publishes an article from the Providence Post, exulting over the late Democratic victory in Rhode Island. The Free or Independent Democrats cast about six hundred votes; but they would have done much better, had not all the candidates on the Democratic ticket been Anti-Slavery men. Our Rhode Island friends must overlook this fact. Mr. Thurston, Democratic candidate for the

western district, has always been recognized as a friend of Freedom, ready at all times, when any practical issue arose in Congress between Slavery and Freedom, to record his vote against the former. Mr. Davis, elected from the eastern district, had been known for many years as a consistent, genuine, and an active Abolitionist. The *Free Democrat* says, that to him probably, as much as to any one man in Rhode Island, the present Free Democratic organization in that State owes its existence:

"He was, who did so much in ploughing up the sterile soil, and sowing the seed and maturing that harvest which, we trust, will soon be ready for the ingathering. We can testify to his faithfulness as an officer of the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Society; to the wisdom of his counsel; to his fidelity to the slave; to the liberality of his contributions; and we forward the Anti-Slavery cause, both in the State and in the neighboring Commonwealths."

He preferred to be nominated by the Old Line Democrats, and hence the nomination of another candidate by the Independent Democrats. His election is equivalent to a repudiation of the Baltimore platform.

General James N. Benthume has started a paper at Columbus, Georgia, called the *Corner Stone*, for the avowed purpose of advocating a dissolution of the Union—believing that the General Government is administered solely for the benefit of the North, and that the union of the two sections "is evil, only evil, and that continually."







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